CAROLINA OBSERVER
And
FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1823. [NO. 12.

THE OBSERVER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN MACRAE,
TERMS,
THREE DOLLARS *a year, payable in advance.*
ADVERTISEMENTS *inserted at the rate of sixty cents a square for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.*

ABIJAH WHITING
Has Just Rece ved,

2 Cases Men's Leghorn Hats,
12 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 Black and white Leghorn do.
20 Lb. Bonnet Wire,
12 Nests Bandboxes,
10 do. Packing do.

ALSO.

A handsome assortment of

Dry Goods,

which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, Low for CASH.

May 15. 50:ft

RHEUMATISMS
AND
Inflamations Cured.

IT IS A FACT,

THAT Rheumatisms of ordinary kind can be almost infallibly cured, and Rheumatic Pains always mitigated, in a few hours, by the use of Dr. PIERRE E. BRANDRE'S *Anti Rheumatic Salve.* Tho' most valuable for its efficacy in Rheumatisms, this Salve is probably not surpassed in the cure of Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds broken Breasts, sore Nipples, and other external inflammations. A more valuable Family Medicine, it is presumed, has never been offered. Sold in tin boxes, at one dollar, with printed directions and certificates of its utility. Druggests will at present be furnished on commission or can be purchased at a liberal deduction.

R. EDWARDS, *Agent,*
At Charleston, for the Southern States.

A few boxes of this invaluable medicine, for sale at the store of
O P. STARK.
Fayetteville, April 17, 1823.—9m

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former stock, he has received fresh supplies from New York, amongst which are the following GOODS.—As he calculates on selling for *Cash only*, they are offered at unusually low prices :

Super black, blue and colored Cloths,
Cassinets, assorted colours,
White, red, yellow & green Flannels,
Plain and figured Bombazetts, assorted colours,
Bombazines, do. do.
White & coloured Valencia Vestings,
Ditto ditto Marseilles,
6-4 and 4-4 Cambric Ginghams,
Fancy Cambric Prints, a variety,
4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens, assorted,
3-4 and 4-4 Cotton Shirtings,
Thread Cambric and Thread Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Thread and Bobbinett Laces,
Plain and figured Cotton Cambricks,
Jaconett, Book and Mull Muslins,
Figured do do.
Black Satin Sinchews and Sarsnet,
Figured Silk and Canton Crapes,
Crape Shawls and Scarfs,
Merino Hkffs. and fancy Silk do.
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
Corded Velvets, assorted,
Silk Velvet and Plush,
Hemp and Russia Shirtings and Osnaburgs,
Blue Linens and Cotton Cassimeres,
White and coloured Drillings,
Seersucker, Imitation do.
Ladies Leghorn Straw & Chip Flats,
Elegant setts of Ribands,
Gentlemen's napt and Leghorn Hats,
Kid, Beaver and Silk Gloves,
5-4 Apron Checks, Superior Bed Ticks,
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Am. Br. Sheetings and Shirtings.

☞ The above Goods, together with many others too tedious to enumerate, having all been bought for Cash, and principally at Auction in the City of New-York, will be sold low, either by wholesale or retail. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine them.

JOHN McARN.
May 29, 1823. 52:tf.

Rags ! Rags !

CASH and the highest price, given for clean linen and cotton *RAGS*, at J. W. Cochran's store and at the Paper Mill.

June 26, 1823. 4:6m

STILLS

MADE & MENDED

In the best manner, and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Perry's, on Old street, to which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop.—Applications made at the store of Maj. Ayer, or at the Post Office, will be attended to.

JOHN MACRAE.

CHEAP WHOLESALE

Drug & Medicine Store.
Dr. W. H. MAFFITT, & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public generally, that they have now opened an extensive assortment of Drugs and Medicines, imported from some of the first houses in the United States, which they will dispose of to Physicians and Merchants, on more liberal terms, than they can meet with South of New York or Philadelphia

Family Prescriptions, prepared as usual, with the greatest care, of pure and genuine Medicine. Likewise Medicine Chests, designed for the use of Families residing in the country, constantly for sale.

N. B. A large supply of Oils, Colors, and Dye Stuffs ; Hatter's materials, and Coach Trimmings, daily expected.

May 15. 50tf.

VALUABLE LANDS
IN EAST FLORIDA,
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale some valuable tracts of land, lying on Tampa or All Saints Bay, Charlotte harbour, and other places in East Florida, which he will dispose of on a liberal credit, for the greater part of the purchase money ; or receive in payment improved estates in this state, improved lots in Fayetteville, negroes, or other personal propety. Apply to

THOS. STRODE,
Agent for the owner.
Fayetteville, N. C. }
July 15, 1823. } 7tf-$1p

Fresh Supply.

BARNUM BEACH & Co. have just received in addition to their former Stock, a large and fresh supply of Boots and Shoes of all descriptions, which they offer for prices lower than usual, for Cash or Produce.—Also,

10 Boxes real Whittemore's Cards
50 doz, Morocco Hats
10 cases Straw Bonnets
50 pr. Nankeen, white Linen and striped Pantaloons
30 Short Jackets
10 doz. Hair Seives
50 boxes Windsor Soap
20 reams Writing Paper
100 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs.

They also continue to manufacture Ladies Boots and Shoes, of different descriptions.

June 4, 823. 1.tf.

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry*, eloped on the 21st of March ; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance ; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected, has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald ; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some homespun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty-dollars*, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid ; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars.*

Any information will be directed to Cheraw. Jerry is a blacksmith by trade.

Charles J. Lide.
Marlboro' District, S. C. }
April 28. 1823. } 10tt

Blank Deeds,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE NEW RETREAT
AND
CONFECTIONARY,
Three doors east of the Post Office, Bow-st.

THE Proprietors of this house respectfully inform their friends and the public, that having made many improvements in the arrangement of their establishment, they are prepared to accommodate all who may favor them with their company. They pledge themselves that no attention shall be wanting on their part, to give pleasure, comfort and satisfaction

They intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of confectionary ; the following they now offer to the notice of the public, viz :

Cordials.	*Candies.*
Cream Perfect Love.	Rock,
" Noyeau,	Burgamot,
Oil Cloves,	Peppermint,
" Cinnamon,	Cinnamon,
" Aniseed,	Barley,
" Peppermint, &	Blown, and
" Wormwood.	Pull.

	Sugar Plumbs.
Wines,	Cinnamon,
Mead,	Peppermint,
Ice Cream,	Caraway,
Raisins,	Coriander,
Bounce,	Purseed, and
Pastry,	Almond.
Nuts, &c. &c.	

Orders from private families, in town or country, and country merchants, for these articles, or any part of them, will be *promptly* executed, and on terms as favorable as if the parties were personally present to make the selection.

N. B. Their bar is furnished with the choicest liquors, and the first quality Spanish Cigars, particularly selected for choice purposes. 10*

CH \S. SMITH, & Co.

FISH!

100 Barrels cut Herrings,
30 bbls. Family do. (prime,)
For sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
July 2. 1823 —— 10tf

John Peabody,

HAVING bought out the stock and trade of Alvan Wilcox begs leave to offer his services to the public, in the Clock and Watch repairing, Jeweller and Silver smith business. In the above branches, all he will promise is, to use his best endeavors to merit the patronage of his friends and benefactors. He will also keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of fancy, and other goods, consisting, in part, of Clocks, Watches, gold and silver, musical, repeating, patent lever, horizontal, and plain ; an elegant assortment of Jewelry and Silver Work ; Military Goods ; Musical Instruments ; Masonic Jewels ; Marks and Ornaments ; Plated Britannia, Brass, and other household articles, for use and fancy ; Gentlemen's shaving and dressing utensils ; Ladies' dress ornaments, and toilet appendages ; Dirks, Pistols, and other toys, for men and boys : besides a great variety of articles, too numerous to mention. Also for sale, on consignment, three gigs, with harness. 6wt12

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Carney & Ward, for the Observer, or for any other printing done at the Observer Office, from the 10th day of May, 1821, to the 29th day of April, 1822, are ernestly requested to come forward and settle their accounts by the first day of September next, as all accounts then remaining unsettled will be indiscriminately placed in the hands of officers for collection.

MARTIN McPHERSON, *Trustee.*
of J. Carney, and agent for Henry Ward

For Sale,

A Hack Carriage, strong and well made, with a very handsome harness for 2 horses, not six months old. For terms, apply at the Planter's Hotel.

Left, from some stage, with the subscriber, a valise, containing some articles of clothing ; and a bag, containing a small quantity of copperas. The owners are requested to call and take them away.

P. T. TABER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 4, 1823.—3t12

The Subscriber

WISHES to employ some young man of character, to take charge of a Tan-Yard, where the business is extensively carried on. One desirous of learning the trade, would be preferred ; to whom, if well recommended, a convenient situation is offered on good terms.

8wt12 WALTER F. LEAK.
Richmond Co. Grassy Island, }
on Pee Dee River. }

Run Away.

TAKEN up, and put in jail, a mulatto man names BILL, who says he belongs to Samuel Guy, of Iredell county. He has on the right side of his nose a mark, given to him by his mother ; the mark is a black colour, naturally impressed in the flesh, for its intended purpose. Isaac is a very remarkable slave, about five feet six inches high, well built, a bright complexion, and about twenty or twenty five years of age. Had on when taken up and put in jail, cotton homespun shirt and trowsers. His master is requested, by law to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, *Jailor.*
Fayetteville, July 16, 1823.—8*

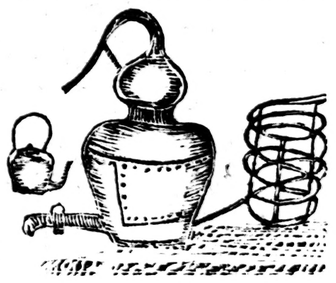
Wm. Widdfield, jun.
Clock an' Watch Maker, Silver Smith & Jeweller,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that having purchased the entire stock in trade of Mr Charles Clark, he intends carrying on the above business at the Old Stand, on the south side of Hay street, a few doors above the State-House, where he hopes, by the strictest assiduity, to merit a continuation of that patronage which has heretofore been so liberally extended towards the establishment ; and where every article, in the above line, will be kept constantly for sale, on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Engraving, of every description, neatly executed.

July 22, 1823.—9*

New Establishment.



The subscriber having established the

Coppersmith's Business,

In all its various branches, and having the best workmen employed, will keep constantly on hand at his shop, on Hay-street, near the brick-row,

Stills, of various sizes ;

and stills will be repaired, at the shortest notice, at my factory as above.

*** Cash will be given for old copper and pewter.

John. M Dobbin
August 6, 1823.—8wt17

Cotton Bagging.

100 Pieces 43 inch Bagging,
For sale, by
C. T. HAIGH.
August 6, 1823.—8wt17

Notice.

WHEREAS a deed of trust has been executed to one John Crump, by Joe Estis, Eustiche Hunt, Elisha W. Estis, and A. D. Murphy, for certain tracts of land and a certain number of lots, lying in the town of Henderson, Montgomery county, and state of North Carolina, to secure the payment due on said lands and lots, I will offer for sale, on the ninth of September next, at the Court-House in Laurenceville the said tracts of land and said lots, for ready money, to the highest bidder, viz : one tract of land on Pedee river, containing about three hundred and fifteen acres ; another adjoining the town of Henderson, of about fifty acres ; and thirty-three lots in said town of Henderson, excepting, however, one tenth part of said property, which is not to be sold.

JAS. CRUMP, *Trustee.*
Montgomery County, }
July 25, 1823. } 3t12

Hotel & Boarding House.

MRS. BARGE informs her friends and the pubic, that she still keeps up her HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE, where every exertion will be used, as heretofore, to render the situation of travellers and others, who may please to call upon her, agreeable. She is well furnished with Liquors, good Beds, &c. and her table will be always supplied with all the variety which the country affords. Her stables are good, abundantly provided with Grain and Fodder, and under the care of faithful and attentive Hostlers.

By the most unremitted attentions to the comfort and convenience of her guests, she hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has hitherto been so liberally extended to her.

Fayeteville. July 24. 1823.—6wt13

David Anderson, Jr.

Marble Cutter,

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb-tables Head-stones,

And any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also. Building Stone of every description, of the best *Free Stone* & of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

Hay-Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Book Store.

JNO. McRAE has for sale, at his Book Store, two doors above the Post-Office, a valuable assortment of *BOOKS*, in the different departments of literature and science ; among which are the following :

Theology. Religious Biography, &c.—Adam's Religious World Displayed, Chalmer's Astronomical and other Discourses, Saurin's Sermons, Davies' do. Hunter's Sacred Biography, Buck's Theological Dictionary, Simeon's Skeletons, Mcikle's Traveller, Baxter's Saint's Rest, Paley Theology, Memors of Rev. A. Fulle Life of John Calvin, Buchanan's Christian Researches, Frey's Narrative, Doctrine of Life for the New-Jerusalem, Butterworth's Concordance, Bibles, family and common, &c. &c.

History, Biography, and Miscellanies.—Ramsay's United States, Maj. Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, Life of Mary Queen of Scots, Memoirs of Jackson, Universal History, Josephus' Works, History of Rome, do. of England, Domestic Encyclopedia, Morse's Gazetteer, latest edition, Shakspeare, Elegant Extracts, Moore's Works, Salamagundi, Peveril of the Peak, Annals of the Parish, Sir Andrew Wylie, Sporting Anecdotes, Cavalier, Minstrel Love, Seventy-Six, Percy Anecdotes, Martyr of Antioch, Cain, Sardanapalus, Privateer, Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress, Loves of the Angels Don Juan, Marcian Colonna, Giuseppino Happiness, Idle Man, Dr Syntax's Tour Rhyming Dictionary, Gay's Fables, Popular Models, Nightingale, Thornton's Botany, Foster's Essays, Burton's Lectures, Say's Political Economy, Carey's do. Practical Accountant, White's Compendium of Cattle Medicine, besides various other miscellaneous works.

LAW.—Vesey's Chancery Reports, 20 vols, Phillip's Evidence, Espinasse on Evidence, Newland on Contracts, American Precedents, New-York Digest.

Medicine and Surgery.—Chapman's Therapeutics, Thomas's Practice, Ewel's Medical Companion, American Dispensatory, Magendie's Physiology, Bell's Operative Surgery, Bell's Letters, Brodie on the Joints, Fife's Anatomy, Prognostics and Crises of Hippocrates, Combe's Phrenology, Physician's Vade Mecum, Ramsbotham's Midwifery.

Classical and School Books.—Horace, Virgil, Ovid, Sallust, Cicero, Cæsar, Roman Antiquities, Selectæ Profanis, Viri Romæ, Historiæ Sacræ, Græca Minora, Xenophon, Greek Testament, Schrevelli's Lexicon, Latin and Greek Grammars, Simson's Euclid, Hutton's Mathematics, Ferguson's Astronomy, Gibson's Surveying, Pike's, Walsh's and Dilworth's Arithmetic, Blair's Lectures, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Jamieson's Logic, Duncan's do. Blair's Philosophy, Joyce's do. Morse's, Adam's and Willett's Geography, Murray's Grammar, Exercises and Key, Walker's Dictionary, Webster's, Murray's, Dilworth's and Waldo's Spelling Books, American Preceptor, Columbian Orator, Scott's Lessons, American Selections, English Reader, Catechetical Compend of History, Catechisms on Practical Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany, Classical Biography and Mythology, Universal History, Roman Antiquities, Grecian do. Jewish do. Roman History, Grecian do. English do. in a series of numbers, adapted to the use of scholars in the United States, with engraved illustrations.

Also—Atlases, Prints, Blank Books, Copy Slips, Writing and Letter paper, Wafers, Sealing-Wax, Quills, Ink-Powder, Ink Stands, Pen Knives, Slates, Lead and Slate encils, Paint Boxes, Pocket Books, &c.

To Rent,

A Comfortable dwelling house, and ½ acre lot, with all the improvements thereon, near the half way bridge to Cambellton.

A small dwelling house and lot on Pearson-st. near Mr. Samuel Pearce's dwelling.

Two tenements (next above Mr. W. L. McNeill's) in the brick row, with large and convenient cellars.

One vacant lot near Mr. Sutherland's dwelling.

One do. near the intended canal basin.

One do. east side of Winslow street.

Should any person prefer leasing, the vacant lots will be leased for a number of years Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to

HENRY W. AYER,
Agent for the owners.
Fayetteville, Aug. 13, 1823.—11*

Bank Stock, on Credit.

ON Tuesday, the 21st of August next, (being Thursday of the county court,) one hundred and ninety four Shares Stock of the State Bank of North-Carolina, and fifty six Shares Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, belonging to the estate of Daniel Cress, late of Salisbury, dec'd, will be sold on a credit of six months. Bonds, with at least two good securities, will be required, and other particulars made known on the day of sale, by the executors.

EDWARD CRESS,
JOSHUA GAY,
ALEX. GRAHAM.
Salisbury, July 11, 1823. 5wt12.

Committed

TO the jail of this county, on the 10th inst. a negro man by the name of *LEWIS*, about 25 or 26 years of age. He is of a light complexion for a negro, stammers in his speech when a little frightened, and somewhat cross-eyed. Said Lewis is about five feet seven and a half inches high ; and says he belongs to Robert Ledbetter, of Dinwiddie county, Va. and absconded from the service of Gideon Hill, near Cheraw, S. C. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, *Jail'r.*
Aug. 11, 1823. ——11*

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs Hamilton, with assistant teachers,
Rudiments, - - - - $2 50
Reading and Writing, - - - 3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Letres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - - - } 5
Music, taught by Madam Veilla, in the best Italian style, per annum, $60 ; per quarter, 20.
Ditto. taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Laisney, a native of France.
Drawing and Painting, - $6
French, - - - 6
Classical department, under Dr. G. Davis,
The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra. $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments, - - $3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, } $6
Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

Wm. Hamilton.

☞ For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to :—John A. Cameron, Esq. President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:y.1

North-Carolina Register,
AND
UNITED STATES CALENDAR.

A Small Work, bearing the above title, for the year 1823, was compiled by the subscriber, and published last winter, at the printing office of Messrs. Jos. Gales & Son. In the preface it was announced that should sufficient encouragement be given, a similar publication might in future be annually expected. The design of this publication was, to furnish the citizens generally with a convenient book of reference, containing within a small compass, and at a moderate price, much local information which could not without considerable trouble, be obtained from any other source. From the favorable opinion very generally expressed respecting the uncommon utility of this work the compiler was led to believe, that public patronage would have equaled his expectation. This expectation, however, so far from being realized, has been more than disappointed. More than six months have elapsed since the Register has issued from the press—and the sale has not yet defrayed the expences of printing ; thus, instead of being remunerated for their labor, the Editor and the Printer are both out of pocket. A very moderate compensation would have satisfied both ; but neither of them can think of continuing a publication which must subject them to a loss. Preparations have been made for the publication of a Register for 1824 ; and for presenting it to the public in a state of considerable improvement ; embracing the correction of several errors which could not well have been avoided in the first Register, together with an accession of valuable information, which the first did not contain ; but unless some assurance of a more extensive sale can be secured, the project of continuing a Register for N. Carolina must be entirely abandoned. If such assurance can be obtained in a reasonable time, the work, now preparing, will, in due season, be committed to the press. In such an event, it will appear by the time fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of this state ; and such copies as may be engaged will be sent to the several counties by the return of their respective representatives. Those who feel interested in encouraging the Work here referred to, are requested to inform the subscriber by letter, free of postage, of the number of copies they are willing to take ; and it is desirable that this should be done with as little delay as possible—as the work, if printed at all, ought to be in the press before the 1st of September. COLIN M'IVER.

Fayetteville July 24 1823. 9*

For Sale,

THE tenement on the south side of Person street, formerly occupied by Messrs. *Broadfoot & Cochran*, well calculated for a wholesale, or retail grocery, with warehouse, &c. and a good stand for business. For terms apply to JOHN M. DOBBIN.

12 June 2:tf.

NOTICE.

THE house lately occupied by Col. Stevens, on the State House square, and the house and stores belonging to the estate of Robert Adam and Robert Halliday, deceased, will be offered for rent, for one year, on the 1st September next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. at the State House.

J. A CAMERON.
Fayetteville, Aug. 1, 1823—4t13

HUMOROUS PROSPECTUS.

The following prospectus of a new Magazine that was to appear in London, is in so new and so good a style, that we think it will entertain our readers:—*N. Y. American.*

"On the 1st June will be pubish-ed Knight's Quarterly Magazine, No. 1.

'The objects of this work may be better gathered from the following extract of the introductory dedication, than from a formal prospectus:

"To the Lady Mary Vernon, the Mistress of all harmony, the Queen of all wits, the brightest of all belles, we, the undersigned, send greeting:—

"We, the undersigned, are a knot of young men, of various forms and features,—of more various talents an inclinations, agreeing in nothing, save only two essential points—a warm liking for one another, and a very profound devotion for your Ladyship.

"Some of us have no occupation.

"Some of us have no money.

"Some of us are desperately in love.

"Some of us are desperately in debt.

"Many of us are very clever, and wish to convince the public of the fact.

"Several of us have never written a line.

"Several of us have written a great many, and wish to write more.

"For all these reasons we intend to write a book.

"We will not compile a lumbering quarto of Travels, to be bound in Russia, and skimmed in the Quarterly, and bought by the country book-clubs;—nor a biting Political Pamplet, to be praised by every body on one side, and abused by every body on the other, and read by no body at all; nor a Philosophical Essay, to be marvelled at by the few, and shuddered at by the many, and prosecuted by his Majesty's attorney-general;—nor a little Epic Poem in twenty-four books, to be loved by the milliners, and lauded in the Literary Gazette, and burnt by your Ladyship.

"But a Book of some sort we are resolved to write. We will go forth to the world once a quarter, in high spirits and handsome type, and a modest dress of drab, with verse and prose, criticism and witticism, fond love, and loud laughter; every thing that is light, and warm, and fantastic, and beautiful, shall be the offering we will bear; while we will leave the nation to the care of the Parliament, and the church to the Bishop of Petersborough. And to this end we will give up to cadet-ships and dukedoms their gross and terrestrial food: we will not interfere with the salad or the sirloin, the brandy-bottle or the punch-bowl;—our food shall be of the spicy curry, and the glistening Champagne;—our inspiration shall be the thanks of pleasant voices, and the smiles of sparkling eyes. We grasp at no renown—we pray for no immortality; but we trust that in the voyage it shall be our destiny to run, we shall waken many glowing feelings, and revive many agreeable recollections; we shall make many jokes, and many friends; we shall entertain ourselves and the public together; and when we meet round some merry hearth, to discuss the past and the future, our projects and our success, we shall give zest to our bottle and our debate, by drinking a health to all who read us, and three healths to all who praise.

"We have built up our temple, and installed the priests, and made ready the offerings, and we are looking for the goddess of the shrine. The President of our Club, and the Editor of our writings, shall be no compiler of essays—no eater of oysters; no bald and bearded gentleman, with a cold judgment and a flippant pen, dreaming of pounds, shillings, and pence, and annihilating the young hopes of an author in all the anonymous authority of the plural number. We must have for our tutelar divinity a more amiable and more interesting being, to whose eyes we may pay a voluntary submission, to whose eyes we may breathe our vows and scribble our sonnets, beneath whose influence we may forget the tedium and the toil of book-making, and scatter over our revel and our press the magic charm of gallantry and romance.

"We kneel before your Ladyship's ottoman.

"You are beautiful and very kind, a widow and very witty: with a complexion a little flushed, and a nose a little aquiline, and all necessary dignity in your clear high forehead, and all conceivable merriment in your deep blue eyes; and you wear white shoes and diamond necklaces, and dress your long dark hair *a la Grecque*; and you have a light step and a quick speech, and just sufficient *embonpoint* to recall our young sonneteers from their dreams of Dryads and of Naiads, and to compel them to muse for a few minutes on something more lovely and less divine: and you paint flowers, and draw caricatures; and you play the harp and *Decorate*, and sing delightfully, and love Handel, and dote on Shakspeare; and you are twenty-five, and—'Mary.'

"By all these signs you are manifestly pointed out as the idol before whom we are to prostrate our hearts and our papers. You will not refuse the homage we proffer. Among our gay and buoyant souls the day of chivalry and of enthusiasm shall have another morning; you shall be to us the queen of the joust; in your sight the bold and adventurous are to break their first lance. Your smiles are to be the excitement;—your hand is to bestow the reward: a thousand poets shall be your slaves; a thousand quills shall leap from their desks to avenge the look that threatens you with insult. Your image shall animate, and your name shall protect us; censure shall kneel before you, and criticism shall be dumb in your presence.

"We are your ladyship's very humble servants, &c &c &c."

DINNER TO CAPT. HULL.

A public dinner has been given to Capt. Hull, in Boston, previous to his departure for the Pacific, to relieve Capt. Stewart. John Welles, Esq. presided, assisted by George Blake Gardiner Green, Rufus G Amory, and Benjamin Joy, Esqrs. After the second course was removed, the President introduced, with some appropriate remarks, the following toast: [*N Y. Amer*

"The Victor of August 19, 1812 and his gallant associates, who, from the sinking *Guerriere*, plucked up drowning Honour by the locks, to wear her dignities."

To this address the gallant Captain delivered a reply, characterized by much feeling and modesty, and concluded by offering as his toast,

"*The city of Boston and its citizens.*—Distinguished for their zealous patriotism—their commercial enterprize—the efficiency of their civil government—their hospitality and munificence—and pre-eminently distinguished for the free education of the rising generation—may they find their best reward, in their uninterrupted prosperity and happiness."

The following letter was received from the Hon. John Adams, whose age prevented him from attending:

"QUINCY, 28th JULY, 1823.

"*Gentlemen:* I rejoice that the gentlemen of Boston have done themselves and Capt. Hull, the honor of this public testimony of their respect and esteem for his character, and gratitude for his public services. I pray the committee to accept my thanks for their obliging invitation to assist at the festival; but my strength is so low as to deprive me of the honor, and the pleasure. If it were possible for me to attend, I would request the company to adopt as a sentiment, 'Immortal glory to the Conqueror of the Guerriere, and to all the other heroes who have followed his example, in the career of our naval victories, on the Ocean and on the Lakes.

"With my best respects, I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your very humble and obliged servant.

JOHN ADAMS"

Committee.
- Francis J. Oliver,
- Bryant P. Tilden,
- Wm. Sturgis,
- I P Davis,
- W H Sumner,
- H. R. Rice, Esqs.

From among the regular toasts, the following are selected, as breathing a good spirit:

The Navy—Its glorious deeds in war will protect it from "*radical*" injuries in peace.

The U States Army.—Though a *skeleton* in form, a *spirit* in essence

John Quincy Adams.—The enlightened statesman, profound scholar, skilful diplomatist, and firm patriot—intrigue apart, the union of such qualities must insure him the first office in the gift of the people.

Commerce.—While Agriculturalists *smile* upon her, Manufacturers must not *frown*; for she is truly the great and common friend of both.

The laurel which grows and is gathered on the ocean.—The more precious because in its greatness there is nothing dangerous.

Hull's defence of the American Constitution.—A work of great celebrity, and well worth the study of every naval officer

To which we add with pleasure, the volunteer of Gov. Eustis:

Boston, the cradle of the Constitution.—The venerable Adams, who laid her keel, and the gallant Hull, who first displayed her full powers.

Ladies' Belts—The editor of the Cincinnati Republican, respectfully suggests to the *female exquisites* of that town, to add a sword (*a wooden* one will answer, and being *light* would be most convenient and appropriate) to the *belts* with which they at present *decorate* their persons. This, the editor adds, would give them an appearance *a la militaire*, and

With *wooden* swords stuck in their belts,
Which might be done quite handy,
They'd look as fierce and be as brave
As any modern dandy!

The greatest misery is to be condemned by our own hearts.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 10.

By the arrival of the 1st of July Packet Columbia, Capt. Rogers, from Liverpool, we have our files of papers, &c. to that date, with London papers to the evening of the 29th June. They speak despondingly of the cause of independence in Spain and Portugal, but it does not appear that there has been any advices so late from Cadiz or Lisbon as we have had direct.

It was reported in the last letters from Seville, that the Spanish Cortes had proposed to the Duke d'Angouleme to give up the custody of the King, provided their personal safety shall be guaranted.

The last Paris papers say that Gen. Bourdesoult, instead of deviating from the high road to enter Seville, is making a rapid march to Port St. Mary's, in hope of coming up with the rear guard of Gen. Zayas

Mr. Robinson, a King's messenger, arrived in London on the 28th of June, with despatches from the British Embassy in Spain. A cabinet council was immediately convened, and another messenger was waiting to proceed to Cadiz with its answer to Sir Wm A'Court.

We learn from good authority (say the London Globe and Traveller) that the person sent to this country from the new Regency at Madrid, was dismissed from the Foreign Office with the mere receipt for the despatches which he delivered. He also waited on the Spanish Minister, Admiral Jurat, to deliver despatches from the Regency, but was dismissed with a declaration that Jabat knew of no such body, and could not receive the communication which he tendered.

FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

MADRID, JUNE 18.—The following details I have been able to collect of the news from Seville:—

"On the 8th, Sir W. A'Court offered his mediation to the Government, proposing to go in person to Madrid, and promising to do all in his power to bring back favorable conditions. The Cortes replied, that they stood in no need of any foreign interference; at the same time that they expressed their gratitude for his good intentions.

"On the 11th, the Minister of England sent a note to the Government, in which he stated that, as he was accredited to the King, and not to a *Regency*, he could not follow the King to Cadiz without further instructions

"The Cortes, then, in order that they might remove the objections of Sir W A'Court, ordered his letter to be answered by a declaration that his Majesty would be under restraint only on his journey, but that he would resume his functions in Cadiz. Sir William replied, that he could not go, for that he did not see his objection removed by the proposed arrangement. He therefore, remains at Seville for new instructions. The Minister of the United States of America, the Ambassador of the Netherlands, and the Ambassador of Sweden, likewise remain at Seville. The Charge d'Affaires of Saxony set out with the Queen, she being a Princess of the House of Saxony."

LONDON, JUNE 23.—We have received the Paris papers of Wednesday in due course. The Journal de Paris says that an attempt was made, on the road from Seville to Cadiz, to carry off the King; but that it did not succeed.

The Official part of the Moniteur contains several despatches from the army. One of them, a telegraphic despatch, dated Madrid, June 20, from Gen. Guilleminot, states, that "the vanguard of the 2d corps, after having overthrown the rear guard of Ballasteros on the 14th, and Algeresi, carried the same day the tete de pont of Aleion on the Henar. The enemy lost his artillery and some hundred men; he had several killed and many wounded."

A despatch from Marshal Moncey, dated Gerona, June 19, communicates some further details of the operations against Mina by Baron d'Eroles and Viscount St. Priest. They are not of much moment. Mina as already stated in previous accounts, had taken refuge in the Seo d'Urgel, of which place Moncey had ordered the Baron d'Eroles to form the immediate blockade.

It appears by a letter from Lieut. General Barbot, commanding the 10th military division, addressed to the Minister of War, dated Toulouse, June 29th, that Mina was approaching the French frontiers, all the National Guards in that district were immediately assembled, and, under the command of Gen. Crossard, proceeded as far Hospitalet to attack him. But the active and vigilant Mina contrived to elude his enemies, and finally succeeded in gaining the Seo d'Urgel, to which place, according to Gen. Barbot's despatch, he was guided by the peasants, and followed by only four of his men. The troops it is added, displayed all possible zeal and ardor, which proved,' says the General, 'what they would be capable of doing on an important occasion.'

The following letter from Bayonne, which contains an account of the state of Spain, throws great light on the affairs of the Peninsula:—

BAYONNE, JUNE 15.—The desertion in the army of the Faith before Pampeluna is confined to the positive refusal to acknowledge Gen. Espage, and to the desertion of 150 men, who have returned to their homes. The Navarrese begin to be tired of military service, and are deaf to the call of the leaders of the Faith.

Col. Campillo, with 1700 men, entered Santander on the 10th, and Bilboa was threatened by the Constitutional troops, who have occupied Orduna for some days, and cut off the communication with the French. It is believed that the blockade of Santona must be raised for the second time.

There has been some parleying between the French and the Governors of Pampeluna and St. Sebastian; they have not led to any result, and the garrisons of both places continue to fire at every thing that approaches the walls; sieges are continued, but wihtout vigor. Some Constitutional guerrillas have appeared in the three Biscayan provinces, and in Navarre, but they have not been well received by the inhabitants, who are, in general, devoted to the cause of the King and the French; and besides, these armed troops are confounded with other little bands of banditti, who act for themselves, and plunder every body that comes in their way. The formation of National Guards has been ordered, but nobody appears to enrol himself. The season is not favorable to the increase of these bands, the peasants being preparing for the harvest; but if the war should be protracted till the winter, these countries will be infested by them.

The country on the great road to Madrid, by way of Vittoria and Burgos, and the Somo Sietra, is pretty tranquil; the army it is true, has just passed through it; the left, that is, La Rioja and La Soria, is less so; and these provinces will not obey the decrees of the Regency, but favor the Constitutionalists, who traverse that part of the country, notwithstanding the influence of the clergy. On the right the provinces of Valencia and Valladolid do not offer a satisfactory appearance, on account of the guerrillas, the movements in Galicia, and the presence of Gen. Empecinado at Taro. Though the French have a great force, especially at Valladolid, the inhabitants do not dare to declare openly in their favor.

The French still occupy Benavente and Rueda, and the Constitutionalists, Astorga; the fortifications of which, though partly demolished by the inhabitants after the late war, are wholly repaired. Morillo attempted to draw Bourck into the defiles of Villafranca, but failed.

The Empecinado has 2000 foot and 300 horse; his plan is to attack Valladolid, and his *point de appui* is Zamora, whence he communicates with the Portuguese, who occupy Miranda, with 6000 men. Workmen are employed in fortifying Ciudad Rodrigo, and a division of 3000 men is organizing at Zamora.

The district of Segovia and Avilla being so near the capital, are pretty tranquil, though alarmed by the guerrillas left by the Empecinado, which increase in number. At Madrid guerrillas of Faith are organizing, but they cannot procure horses, the Constitutionalists having taken them all away.

The movements of Mina, the formidable attitude of Barcelona, which has 12 000 men under arms, the statement of various circumstances, some perhaps true, and others exaggerated, keep up a degree of agitation in the public mind, and give rise to reports which appear to have but little probability, when we see what ever may be said, that Generals Bourmont and Bourdesoult continue their rapid march to Seville, where they will arrive on the 20th or 22d.

In truth, it seems that these troops are certain when they reach the capital of Andalusia and the Pillars of Hercules, with meeting a powerful support in the Royal party, and that, whatever may happen, they will be secure from danger, by the want of Spanish forces, and the facility with which they may, at all events, effect their retreat, favored by their reserve at Madrid. To judge of the reception which the French have met with at Toledo, Ciudad Real, Carolina, Truxillo, &c. we must suppose that these hopes are not ill-founded. The Andalusians, too, are less persevering and warlike, though greater boasters than the other inhabitants of the Peninsula.

There are many reports at Madrid of an approaching arrangement; but even if the Cortes should agree to such a one, it would remain to be seen whether Mina, Ballasteros, Villacampa, and Morillo, would subscribe to it, as it must be confessed that there are elements sufficient to continue the war, and that the French will want, in that case, an addition of 50,000 men and large sums of money.

The moderate party is becoming more numerous in Madrid and in the provinces; and a general conviction prevails (excepting among the Communeros) that an honorable arrangement would be preferable to the continuation of a disastrous and interminable war; but they are adverse to recognising and treating with the Regency and its partizans, who are the very same men that have misled the King and brought ruin on the country.

Several persons have been arrested at Madrid or exiled from it. The police is very strict and summary; and the same system is followed in the towns and provinces governed by the party of the Faith.

On the 6th, at Saragossa, nine ladies, accused of liberalism, were arrested; among them is the Marchioness de la Rosa.

BAYONNE, JUNE 17.—At length there is an end to all the tales told of Abisbal for some days past. He arrived here on the 10th, in the evening, but though travelling incognito, he has been visited by the officers of the garrison, and was present at a grand dinner given, doubtless, in his honour, by the General who commanded the department. He is going, it seems, to Paris.

PORTUGAL.

Advices had been received at Paris from Oporto to the 6th inst. An extraordinary meeting was held on the 4th of June, in the Municipal Chamber of the city of Oporto, at which his Excellency the Marshal Jose Joquim da Boza Coelho attended, with 25 of the most distinguished Aldermen and inhabitants of the city, for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance to the King. The same persons had previously met in private, and resolved on proclaiming the absolute power of the Monarch, which was publicly performed on the plain of Santo Ovidio on the morning of the 4th. After having given three rounds of *viras* for the King John IV. the Queen, and all the Royal Family, Marshal Roza was requested, by deputation, to assume the command of the city forces until the directions of his Majesty should be known. The troops received the announcement of the restoration of the Royal Authority with the liveliest acclamations, in which they were enthusiastically joined by the entire population of the city. The Bishop of the Diocese attended at the request of the Council.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Mexican service (a native of the United States, and lately a resident in this City) to his friend in Washington, dated Alvarado, July 10, 1823.

"By this period, I thought to have been in the city of Mexico, but it was not possible I shall remain here during this summer: this place is perfectly healthy, and I have not the least hesitation in remaining.

"There is, at present, great confusion in this country; conspiracies on conspiracies every day. A few days ago, a detachment left this city for a small town about 10 leagues up the river, to put down a rebellious set who are in favor of the Emperor. My friend C***** was attached to it. They soon quieted matters, and brought down 5 of the leaders as prisoners. Several officers of rank were shot at the city of Mexico not long since, for conspiring against the present government. General St. Ana, professing to be such a great patriot, has become a traitor, but he never was considered any thing else by the people. He has marched with his army to *San Luis Potosi*, and there his troops declared him Emperor II., by the title of Antonio 1st. His treachery occurred thus early in consequence of his not getting at the head of the government, to which he aspired. In fact, I see nothing but intrigue; each one is aiming for some great place; so that every thing is sacrificed for self aggrandizement. No one general, whose name is familiar in the United States, can be called a patriot, but General *Victoria*. *He* has given up every thing for his country's good. I think much difficulty must arise before things are properly adjusted.

Not long since, an affray took place in one of the coffee houses in Mexico, in which two officers were killed. A dispute arose between them—one drew his sword and ran the other through instantly. Col. Estarbory (an intimate acquaintance of mine) entered at that moment, and in the corpse of this officer recognized his intimate friend. For this cowardly action, he immediately demanded the survivor to meet him, which he refused. At the moment, the Colonel drew his sword sans ceremonie, and killed him instantly. The guard interfered and took the Colonel to prison, but nothing serious can be apprehended, as those cases occur so frequently; indeed, *I merely mention it to give you some idea how things are going on here.* I march with a detachment to-morrow for Vera Cruz, but shall return as soon as possible, as sickness is prevailing there. I never enjoyed better health than since I have been in this country. How long I may remain in the service, is, at present, uncertain."—*Nat Intel*

A PUBLIC MISFORTUNE

Compiler Office, Richmond,)
Aug. 11, 1823. (

We stop the Press to announce *the complete destruction of our State Penitentiary by fire!*

A few minutes before 12, the alarm of fire was sounded—and a broad glare of light to the west indicated the fire to be in that direction. Our prophetic fears were realized—and the extensive range of buildings constituting the State Penitentiary rapidly exhibited a tremendous sheet of flames. The effort to save the building was idle.

The fire engines were hurried to the spot, and a crowd of citizens was collected—but the ex rions were confined to saving the convicts some of the public property in the front centre building, and a few wagons, ploughs, &c. under shed without. Few of the goods in the centre building, comparatively, were saved.

As far as we have ascertained, all the convicts were saved. The turnkeys who slept under the Building were able to unlock the upper doors—and those who slept in them rushed through the front gate. A few of the lower cells had not been unlocked—and by the most laudable and vigorous exertions on the part of our fellow-citizens, thro' the outer wall, or by cutting the grating out of the widows, four wretched beings were dragged as it were from the tomb into life.

Capt. Bolling's Company of the Public Guard repaired with alacrity to the spot—and assisted by the Citizens, grouped the convicts together, to prevent their escape. They were marched off to the Capitol, and confined in its ample portico under a guard. Not one of them seems to have made any attempt to escape; and throughout the whole scene they behaved remarkably well.

The whole of the buildings were consumed. No part of the body work fell. The Penitentiary was in the form of a semicircle, the two ends of the semicircle connected by a range of wall, with a large house for the keeper in the line of the range. In the interior, was a large central building for workshops. The fire began in this central building next to the east side of the semicular building.

It is suspected that the fire commenced in a shoemaker's shop where sometimes 20 or 25 work at once. A strong suspicion is entertained that the fire was the effect of design—and that possibly some of the workmen may have contrived to smother up some fire; according to this supposition, it must have been more than three hours before it broke out. But all conjecture is baffled for the present!

The loss to the Commonwealth is severe—Scarcely less, at a rough guess, than $200,000. It will be a question, whether the Legislature ought not to be called to provide against the consequences of this calamity.

There were 244 convicts in the building—of these, 11 or 12 were women. We have this moment learned that 242 have been collected—2 sick, supposed to be in the vicinity of the prison—not one is missing!

The sight was awful and grand beyond description. No words can do justice to the feelings which the whole scene produced. The Penitentiary was to the west of the city and isolated some distance from any other building. The fire, therefore, communicated to no other. The wind was light.

It is a long time since we suffered any serious alarm or loss by fire—but this blow compensates for our exemptions. How many interesting events have been crowded into the short space of three hours!

LIGHTNING.

RICHMOND, AUG. 1[illegible]

We had yesterday several very heavy showers of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, unusually severe. About two o'clock, P. M. a large three story brick house used as a Shockoe warehouse, owned by Mr. Jacobs, Esq. the lower story of which is occupied by him as a commission house, and the upper part by a family, was struck with lightning without being much injured, except ded by the chimney, removing several bricks from it; then through the roof, which was completely stripped of its slating for a considerable space; it then passed down in front of the building, meeting in its passage three windows, breaking nearly every pane of glass, and shattering the blinds into a thousand fragments. A young man who was standing near the door was knocked down, but not stunned with the shock from which he experienced no other inconvenience than such a slight degree of pain as is usually produced by a shock from an electrical machine. No other person was affected by it, although Mr. Jacobs was standing very near the young man, and several persons of the family were near the windows above. Such accidents but rarely occur in this city, though but few of our [illegible]

are provided with *lightning rods* conductors, which are supposed by many, and perhaps rightly supposed, to be so necessary for the protection of buildings against the force of this destructive element.—*Virg. Times.*

The frequency of thunder storms, and the fatality by which, in repeated instances, they have been attended, are remarked as among the prominent characteristics of the present season, in the eastern states. On Monday week there was a succession of tremendous showers, accompanied with heavy peals of thunder and vivid lightning. In Beverly (Mass.) a woman was instantaneously killed by lightning, a house in Lexington was destroyed, and its contents, and a barn in East Cambridge was consumed, with two valuable horses. In different parts of Boston two carriages, &c. &c. On Tuesday morning, the remains of a traveller, named Simeon Davis, of New York, who was supposed to have retired to the woods for protection from the tempest, were found among the embers. We have not learn that any damage was sustained in this vicinity.

[*Prov. Patriot.*

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

Imprisonment for Debt.—A gentleman, upon whose authority we can rely, has just called to inform us that a poor old man, a German, called Nicholas Woold, has been confined in the Baltimore jail since the second of January last, for a debt of $2 30 cents! The old man is about 60 years of age, and his generous creditor has, at the rate of twelve and a half cents a day, incurred an expense of nearly ten times the amount of the debt for his board's keeping! We have also at present heard of another person who, it is said, has been confined there since January last for the sum of about $2, and that at least seven times the amount of his debt, has been expended for his board by his creditor! Barbarity of this kind ought to be punished if committed by Turks, who laid waste the island of Scio, and carried its soil with the dead and bones of unoffending men, women and children—but, on the soil which contains the ashes of the immortal Washington, such barbarity is worthy of execration only.

A Nest of Counterfeiters broken up.—It is stated in the Wester Carolinian of the 5th inst. that certain persons by the names of David Gilliam, John Powers, Christo R Rhodes, Merrel Rhodes and others, were arrested, and brought to examination on the charge of counterfeiting. Rhodes was discharged. Rhodes was committed to jail, and the others committed to jail. In the course of the examination, information leaked out as to the place where their apparatus for coining was concealed: a party went in search of the same. On reaching the house of Gilliam Powers, they were, by a curious accident, rendered very little, materially assisted in their search by the use of *pewter*, but very soon discovered they also found 15 persons engaged in a piece of woods not far from the house,—these last were in very imperfect state, not as having received the impression of the stamp. It remained yet to find out the moulds, and these were soon discovered in a short time, buried in a large dish in the earth; also, brass, and many other ingredients necessary to carry on the trade of counterfeiting dollars. In the course of the different searches, about 60 dollars were found with the party. Our readers, we have no doubt, would be surprised to hear that all this has been going on in the neighborhood of their old acquaintance, Abraham Collins, and he had no hand in it;—but let them check their surprize;—for old Abraham, and young Abraham too, were there;—they were duplicated, examined, and committed to jail—young Abraham the grandson of the old one, and, from all accounts, bids fair to be worthy of the stock from whence he sprung. The old man says he is 70 years old, the young one is about 25 years of age.

These are the persons who some time since discovered the Silver mine to Lincoln: it is now ascertained to have been a trick of theirs, to cover their counterfeiting operations

To Mothers of Infants.—Important remedy for the summer complaint of children, or cholera infantum. Take a common bottle cork and burn it to a cinder—pour on it a tea spoonful of brandy—add a little loaf sugar, then grate some nutmeg and add four tea spoons full of water—and after stirring give a tea spoon full at a time, two or three times a day, or oftener, if requisite.

That this is safe, easy and certain cure for the above complaint, no person will doubt who will give it a fair trial; it generally gives immediate relief, but should it not, it should nevertheless be persisted in for three or four days. Should it not produce the desired effect the first day, the dose should be doubled and given more frequently. It is to be hoped no mother will reject this remedy because of its simplicity—it is worthy of a fair trial.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, AUG. 21, 1823.

The enigmatical list of *Meats, Vegetables, and Fruits,* which are to be provided for a dinner, to be given by the "Enigmatical Society at Conundrum Hall, Quibbletown," we would advise the Society to have printed on elegant *Foolscap,* appropriately decorated, and hung up in their hall for the exclusive gratification of the members. It is too exquisite a piece for the columns of a newspaper.

Mr. Culpepper is elected a Representative to the next Congress, for Cumberland District, by a majority of 93, over Mr McNeill, who has represented the distsrct in the two last Congresses.

TAKING SIDES.

The Raleigh Register, a week or two since, announced its preference for Mr. *Crawford*, as our next President; since then, the Star has come out in favor of Mr. *Calhoun*. The Register and the Milton Gazette are the only papers in the state which at present support Mr. *Crawford's* pretensions; and we have reason to believe, that they have little ground for expecting any addition to their number. We do not pretend to say which of the candidates for the Presidency is the most popular with the people of North-Carolina, at this time; but we strongly suspect, that when the time for their decision arrives, those who have been most sanguine in their calculations on the vote of this state, will be very much disappointed.

[On Thursday, the 23d ult. a match of cricket was played at Hockwold-deum Wilton, between 11 married and 11 single females, for 11 pair of gloves, which terminated in favor of the former. The parties were dressed in *jackets* and *trowsers*; tastefully decorated with blue ribands.—*English pap.*] British travellers, and others, have frequently, among other libels on our character, accused American ladies of a want of delicacy and refinement of manners; but we venture to assert, that no parallel to the above, can be produced in this country. If such be the refinement and delicacy of English matrons and their daughters, we certainly shall not regret that our own fair countrywomen are deficient in it.

Accounts from Spain render the success of the Spanish constitutionalists still more doubtful. The French meet with little opposition: and although there is no evidence that the people are rallying around their standard, yet they do what is about as favorable to the French—they remain inactive and indifferent spectators of the misfortunes of their country. The truth is, we fear, the people of Spain, as a body, are by no means prepared for liberty: they are ignorant and superstitious, and have as little idea of their political, as of their religious rights. A nation must be fitted for the enjoyment of liberty, to render a liberty a blessing. An ignorant people cannot be free, and an enlightened and virtuous people will not be enslaved. Tyranny will ever recede, as knowledge and light advance: and if the inhabitants of the several states of Europe had been as intelligent and enlightened as the people of the United States, the Holy Alliance would not have existed, the invasion of Spain would never have been attempted. Public opinion would have controlled the power of kings: and they would have felt the necessity of being satisfied with limited authority, and with the exercise of strictly defined powers.

Liberty must go hand in hand with knowledge and virtue: and however ardently we may wish for the downfall of tyranny, it is in vain to expect it, until the *people* have become sufficiently enlightened and virtuous to understand and value their rights: when they become thus fitted, their emancipation will follow as an inevitable consequence.

The restoration of Europe, therefore, must be gradual. It cannot be effected in a day, nor a year; nor can all the arts and power of despotism prevent its final accomplishment. Spain may be overrun and subdued, and Ferdinand be re-invested with absolute authority; but the very means which are using to bring about this, will only hasten the progress of reform, and the triumph of the people. The war in Spain furnishes materials for thought; and the soldiers who are employed in it, as well as the people who are spectators, will be, as it were, forced to think, and consequently to investigate. One idea will lead to another, and that to a third; opinions will be expressed, and then discussed; thus knowledge will be imperceptibly extending and increasing, until the elements of society will be all put in motion, upturning the very foundation of the ancient order of things. Kings must then either give way to the current, or be overwhelmed in it. The doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance, of the divine right of kings, and all the other mummeries which had their origin in ignorance and barbarism, must give place to more enlightened and rational notions, and kings be content with exercising their power for the benefit, and in accordance with the wishes of the people, if they would exercise it at all.

Such, in our opinion, will be the result of the present commotions in Europe The change will be gradual, but not the less sure.

The subjection of Spain, consequently, though it must be deplored, need not discourage. The triumph of the allies will not be lasting, unless they can control the operations of the mind, and bind in chains the etherial spirit of man; but the power to do this is in the hands of that Being only, in whose sight the kings of the earth are no more than the meanest of their subjects and to whom the cry of the oppressed will never ascend in vain

ELECTION RETURNS

Wake—Daniel Shipman, *Senate.* Robert Marvin and William Davis. *Commons.*

Beaufort—J. O. K. Williams. *Senate.* T. W. Blackledge and W. Ormond, *Commons.*

Cumberland—Lauchlin Bethune, *Senate.* Neill M'Neill and Samuel P. Ashe. *Commons.*

Chatham—Robert Marsh, *Senate.* Ambrose K. Rainey and William Underwood, *Commons.*

Craven. John H. Bryan, *Senate.* John M. Bryan and Samuel Whitehurst, *Commons.*

Duplin—Jeremiah Pearsall, *Senate.* Stephen Miller, jun. and Dr. Wm. K. Frederick, *Commons.*

Edgecombe—Hardy Flowers, *Senate.* Wm. Wilkin and Moses Baker, *Commons.*

Franklin—Charles A. Hill, *Senate.* Lark Fox and Guilford Lewis, *Commons.*

Guilford—Jonathan Parker, *Senate.* Sam'l Hunter and David Worth, *Commons.*

Hertford—D. E. Sumner, *Senate* John Vann and James Copeland, *Commons.*

Johnson—John McLeod, *Senate.* Robert H. Helm and H. Wilder, *Commons.*

Lenoir—N. Whitfield, *Senate.* W. Kilpatrick and Isaac Croom, *Commons.*

Moore—Mr. Jackson, *Senate.* Mr. Martin and Gideon Seawell, *Commons.*

Nash—W. W. Boddie, *Senate.* Thomas N. Mann and Edwin D. Whitehead, *Commons.*

New-Hanover—Thomas Devane. *Senate.* Stockley Sidbury and Joseph A. Hill, *Commons*

Orange—Duncan Cameron, *Senate* James Mebane and John McCauley, *Commons.*

Pitt—Luke Allbriton, *Senate.* John Cherry and Wilkes Brookes, *Commons.*

Robeson—Mr. Murphey, *Senate.* Lowe and Alford, *Commons.*

Richmond—Stephen Wall, *Senate.* Tryon McFarland and John H. Cole, *Commons.*

Sampson—Charles Gaven, *Senate.* John Sellers and David Underwood, *Commons.*

Wake—Henry Seawell, *Senate.* James F. Taylor and —— Whitaker, *Commons.*

Wayne—Richard B. Hatch, *Senate.* Joshua Hastings and Stephen Smith, *Commons.*

Warren—Micajah F. Hawkins, *Senate.* Daniel Turner and Robert H. Jones, *Commons.*

BUROUGH MEMBERS.

Fayetteville—Robert Strange.

Newbern—John Stanly.

Wilmington—Montesgieu W. Campbell.

Hillsborough—Thomas Clancey.

PASTORAL LETTER,

Of the Bishop of North-Carolina.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocess of North-Carolina:

Desirous as I am, my Brethren, of extending to all parts of the Diocess, as early as possible, the ministration of that sacred character, with which, at your call, I have been invested, I am, nevertheless, constrained, by various but unperious circumstances, to put off, for a short season, the continuation of my present journey.

It is my purpose, however with the Divine permission, to return as early in the month of August as my other affairs will permit, and extend my visit to the western part of the state, so as to embrace as many of the congregations in that quarter as possible, together with such others in the south-western section as the necessary preparations for my removal to this place, as my permanent residence, will admit.

My anxiety for a personal knowledge of you, my Brethren, is very great. My sense of the awful responsibilties of my station, precludes all minor considerations of personal ease or interest; and the pressing demands of the churches stimulate me to every exertion for the general satisfaction, and for the advancement of our Zion. Under the united influence of these motives, you may rest assured of my most speedy and zealous co-operation in every measure calculated to promote the great, because *eternal*, interests committed to our trust. Considered in this light, the cause, in defence of which we are set, is divested of every character of a party question; or of an interest separate from the great interest of the present and everlasting welfare of all our kind—while it is not divested of the influence and effect of those outward institutions which, as they are coeval with Christian hope, so are they, by Divine appointment, the ground on which we must rest for assurance in the entertainment of it.

Invested with this heavenly character, let us, my Brethren, cherish its holy comforts in our hearts, and adorn it in our lives, that we may be a "living epistle of Christ, to be read of all men."—Thus shall we "adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour," and best recommend our holy religion to the consideration and adoption of all around us. Thus shall the vital interests of the church of Christ be promoted, and the fruit being unto holiness, the end be everlasting life.

Such information as may aid in the application of my labours to the interests of the church, is respectfully requested from the clergy generally, and from such of the laity as feel an interest in the spread of pure and undefiled religion in the waste places of our Zion.

I shall fix myself in this City as early as I can get possession of the house which I have rented, which will be some time in the month of December next.—Direct, for the present, to Roydron, Mecklenburg county, Va. or to Salisbury, N. C. to be left till called for.

Your affectionate friend and pastor,

JOHN S. RAVENSCROFT.

Raleigh, July 12, 1823.

The Rev. *Heman Humphrey*, of Pittsfield, (Mass.) has been *unanimously* chosen President of the Collegiate Institution at Amherst, (Ms.) in the place of Rev. Dr. Moore, deceased. From the high reputation which this gentleman sustains among the friends of literature, science, and religion, it is believed, says the *Boston Patriot*, that the appointment will meet the decided approbation of an enlightened community.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 14th inst. Mr. *John R. Chisholm*, to Miss *Sarah Campbell.*

In Duplin, on the 3d inst. James Lawson, to Mrs. Charlotte Borden, both of said county.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

From the Cape-Fear Recorder, August 16.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Young Mary's Companion, Huntington, from Port-au Prince.

Schr. Jane Maria, Smith, from New York.

Fayetteville Independent Company,

ATTENTION! You are required to assemble on your parade ground, for celebration of your thirtieth anniversary, on Saturday the 23d inst. at 5 o'clock, A. M. in complete uniform, and furnished with seven rounds of blank cartridge.

By order, J. McK. STRONG, *O. S.*

August 19, 1823. 1w

DISSOLUTION
Of Copartnership.

THE firm of Fitzharris & Gallop having, on the 15th day of this inst. dissolved, by mutual consent, the books and accounts of said concern are in the hands of L. Fitzharris, who alone is authorised to collect the same and grant discharges,

L. FITZHARRIS,
ALEX GALLOP.

All persons indebted to the said concern of Fitzharris and Gallop, are hereby requested to come forward and settle their respective balances with the subscriber without delay. The remaining stock of said firm, consisting of a handsome assortment of dry and fancy Goods, together with a supply of Groceries, &c. is offered for sale at reduced prices, and upon accommodating terms, by

L. FITZHARRIS.

4t15

PRICES CURRENT,

Corrected Weekly,

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDIZE.	Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cogniac,	gallon.	1 0	1 50
Apple,	do.	45	50
Peach,	do.	50	75
Bacon,	lb.	8	9½
Beesw x,	do.	30	31
Butter,	do	15	25
Bagging	yard,	35	40
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	28	31
2d & 3d qual.	do		
Candles, Mould,	do	15	16
Spermaceti,	do	11	15½
Cotton,	do	11	13½
Corn,	bushel	45	55
Copperas	lb.	3½	4
Flax	do	15	17
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	75	
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	5½	6
Superfine,	do		
Fish, Herrings	do	5 00	6 00
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb.	40	
Gin, Holland,	gallon.	90	1 10
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	12½	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	5	5 25
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2 50	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask.	2 00	3 00
Lard	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	do	35	37½
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	5 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	9	10
Logwood	100 lb.	3 00	
Molasses,	gallon,	45	00
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	8	9
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats	bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed	gallon.	85	1 00
Pork	barrel.	1 00	13 00
Porter, London,	dozen,	3 75	
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	24	26
Pimento,	do	25	27
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg.	7½	8 00
Others,	do		
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 00	2 50
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 10
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	45	50
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	3 00	4 00
Rags	lb.	2	6
Shot,	Bag,	2 75	3 00
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	9 00	10 00
Common,	do	8 50	9 00
Loaf,	lb	17	20
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	1 00	
Turks Island,	do	85	90
St. Ubes, &c.	do	85	90
Salts, Epsom	lb	25	30
Glauber	do	7¾	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	14	16
German	do	15	18
Salt-Petre	do	12½	20
Tallow,	do	8	9
Tea, Imp. and Gunp	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson,	do	1 00	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	2 75	3 50
Manufactured	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	box	16 00	17 50
Verdigris	lb.	65	
Wheat,	bush.	1 00	0 00
Whiskey,	gallon.	38	40
Wine, Madeira, L. P	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	65	85

Valuable Lands in East Florida,

For Sale.

THE subscriber is authorised to sell some valuable tracts of land, between the river St. Johns, the Amanina river and the seaboard.

Although a portion of that country is sterile sands, yet there is not a doubt but a *large portion* of it is equal in fertility and salubrity to any part of America, and that it produces in abundance the rich crops of Sugar and Sea Island Cotton. Experiments are now making on the culture of Coffee, with flattering expectations of success. The springs of water are unquestionably excellent.

As the owner of these lands will permit the purchaser to select for himself, at a price that bears no proportion to its real value, and as he will give a long credit for the greater part of the payment, it offers to the enterprising reasonable expectations of acquiring wealth from as mall capital.

The title to these lands has been pronounced unimpeachable by the many lawyers to whom it has been submitted, and I hold the written opinions of several of the most eminent lawyers in the Union, that the title is *indisputably good.*

THOS. STRODE,

Agent for the owner.

N. B. Houses and lots in town—improved farms—Bank stock or negroes, will be taken for the first payment—the balance *on long credit.*

Fayetteville, N. C. Aug. 18, 1823.

2t13pS2

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, to us made and executed by Allen Stuart, for purposes therein expressed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 20th of September next, six hundred and ten acres of valuable *LAND*, in the vicinity of Laurel Hill, Richmond county, about one hundred acres of which are now under cultivation, a dweling-house & suitable out-houses, together with a Grist-Mill and Cotton Machine. Conditions—*Cash.* Sale positive and without reserve.

WM. McLEOD.
JOHN BUIE.
JOHN CAMBELL.

August 15th, 1823. 4t15.

Notice.

MY wife Mary having left my bed and board without any just cause, I hereby caution all persons from harboring her, under the penalty of the law; and further, that I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

DANIEL NICHOLSON.

Richmond County, N. C. July 23, 1823. 12-w3

LAW REGISTER
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

FOR Sale, at the Book Store of John McRae, a few copies of "*The Annual Law Register of the United States,* Vols. 3d. & 4th, (Royal 8vo. Pages 1452,) containing 'State Law and Regulations, &c' By *William Griffith,* Esq. counsellor at law, and late one of the Judges of the circuit court of the United States for the third circuit. Price $5 a volume.

This original and extensive work, contains a full view of the Laws, and peculiar Regulations in each of the 24 states, necessary to be known to gentlemen of the Bar, judges, executive officers, conveyancers, creditors, merchants, land-holders, and other citizens throughout the United States.

Opinions.

Extract of a letter from DAVID HOFFMAN, *Esq. Professor of law in the University of Maryland.*

'I am much delighted with the work as far as it has progressed. It will be a valuable to the country at large.'

After a full copy, of the two volumes complete, had been received by Professor Hoffman, and in reply to a letter in which the Editor apologised for using, in a circular notice, the foregoing extract, he observes, 'I regret that you should have deemed it at all necessary to apologise for the use of the little extract from my letter; I confess, however, that it would have been more agreeable to me to have spoken more particularly and to the point, of the utility and excellence of your work, had I supposed that my feeble testimony would have been either needed, or of any avail.'

Extract of a letter from B. W. LEIGH, *Esq. Counsellor at law, Richmond, Virginia.*

'Let me congratulate you on your progress, which far exceeds my utmost expectations. I have examined the important heads of each of the numbers, as they came on: so far, your friends have every reason to be satisfied, and the publick at large must acknowledge that you have fulfilled your engagements to the letter.'

Extract of a letter from J. CABELL BRECKINRIDGE, *Esq. Secretary of State, Kentucky.*

'I regret exceedingly that the subscription for this valuable and interesting work was not more extensively circulated in Kentucky, but am satisfied it will sell well here.'

Extract of a letter from CHARLES G. HAINES; *Esq. Counsellor at law, New-York.*

'I am very anxious to obtain a copy of your invaluable work. I will notice its merits in the next Law Journal.'

We have examined the 3d & 4th Volumes of the Law Register of the United States, just published, by Judge *Griffith,* comprising a summary of State Law and Regulations, for each of the 24 States. Having taken the liberty, in December, 1820, to recommend to the patronage of the American Publick, and particularly to the gentlemen of the Bar in the United States, Mr. *Griffith's* general design, in establishing the Law Register, we are of opinion that in the execution of that branch of it comprised in these Volumes, Mr. *Griffith* has completely redeemed the pledge given in his prospectus, and that the work will be a very important addition to the Library of every Lawyer.

RICH. HARISON. JOHN WELLS.
THOS. ADDIS EMMET. SAML. BOYD.
JOS. OGDEN HOFFMAN. S. JONES.

New-York, June, 1823.

☞ [These Volumes, 3d & 4th, certain a *distinct* branch, and no way connected with the 1st & 2d, which comprise the "Federal System," and are in preparation. So that purchasers or subscribers, need not, necessarily, have the 1st & 2d.

It was thought most advisable to include "State Laws and Regulations" together, in one body, and to publish them first as being of most immediate importance.]

Notice.

WILL be sold, on Thursday, the 28th inst. at the store of Edmund Blake, his stock of GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Hardware,
Cutlery, and some
Groceries.

Also, an elegant London made Clock; one elegant small Clock, and one American do. in frame. Conditions of sale, *Cash.*

3 13 E. B.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending shortly to leave this place for the North, takes this method of informing those indebted to him, by note or book account, to come forward and settle the same, and those having demands, to present them for payment; as all accounts will be left in the hands of an officer for collection. Those concerned will save costs, by availing themselves of this notice.

A. BAILEY.

August 7, 1823.—4t13

25 Dollars Reward.

A Reward of twenty five dollars is offered for a young fellow by the name of *ANTHONY;* he has heretofore passed himself by the name of Tom;—he may still pass himself by that name, or some other, for he is very artful. He is about twenty years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bow legged, pleasant countenance; and speaks fluently and pleasantly. He was brought from Edenton, in North Carolina. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and lodgment in any jail, so that the subscriber may get him.

JAMES ERVIN.

Darlington Court-House, S. C.
Aug. 1, 1823. 3t13

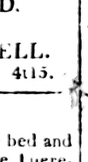
Runaway

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 31 instant, a negro fellow named *ADAM*, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black complexion, and between 25 and 30 years of age. Whoever will apprehend said runaway, and deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail, and give me information so that I get him again, shall be reasonably rewarded, and all necessary expenses paid. He was raised in or near Lancaster District, S. C. and it is probable he way make his way thither.

NEILL SHAW.

Big Rockfish, Robeson Co.
Aug. 11, 1823. 3t12 9w

For Sale,



THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. *A. Turner*, and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers. Apply to

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

June 12.

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, tho' a wand'ring muse.

The following good old song is peculiarly suited to these times. Few parents have now the means of ministering to the wants of their daughters; expensive establishments are entirely out of the question. Industry and rigid economy are the only ingredients which can secure comfor to young and married people—that girl who has an honest and prudent sweetheart, may now think herself '*very well off to be woo'd and married and a'.*'

[*Metropolitan.*

SONG—BY JOANNA BAILLIE.

AIR—'*Woo'd and married and a'.*'

The bride she is winsome and bonnie,
Her hair it is snodded sae sleek,
And faithful and kind is her Jonnie,
Yet fast fa' the tears on her cheek.
New pearlings are cause o' her sorrow,
New pearlings and plenishing too;
The bride that has a' to borrow,
Has e'en right mickle ado.
Woo'd and married and a',
Woo'd and married and a',
And is na she very well aff
To be woo'd and married and a'?

Her mother then hastily spake;—
'The lasse is glaiket wi' pride;
In my pouches I had na a plack
The day that I was a bride.
E'en take to your wheel and be clever,
And draw out your thread in the sun;
The gear that is gifted, it never
Will last like the gear that is won.
Woo'd and married and a'.
Tocher and havings sae ma',
I think ye are very well aff,
To be woo'd and married and a'.'

'Toot, toot!' quo' the grey-headed father,
'She's less of a bride than a bairn;
She's taen like a cowt from the hether,
Wi' sense and discretion to learn.
Half husband, half crow, and half daddy,
As humour inconstantly leans;
A chiel maun be patient and steady
That yokes wi' a mate in her teens.
Kerchief to cover sae neat
Locks the wind used to blaw!
I'm baith like to laugh and to greet
When I think o' her married ava'.'

Then out spake the wily bridegroom,
Weel waled were his wordies I ween;
'I'm rich though my coffer be toom,
Wi' the blinks o' your bonny blue een;
I'm prouder o' thee by my side,
Though thy ruffles or ribbons be few,
Than if Kate o' the Craft were my bride,
Wi' purples and pearlings anew.
Deer and deerest of ony,
Ye're woo'd and bookit and a',
And do you think scorn o' your Jonnie
And grieve to be married at a'?'

She turn'd, and she blush'd, and she smil'd,
And she lookit sae bashfully down; [ed,
The pride o' her heart was beguil'd,
And she played wi' the sleeve o' her gown;
She twirled the tag o' her lace,
And she nippit the boddice sae blue,
She blink it sae sweet in her face,
And aff like a mawkin she flew.
Woo'd and married and a',
Married and carried awa';
She thinks hersel very weel aff
To be woo'd and married and a'.

Selections,

LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

FROM DR. DWIGHT'S WORKS.

FASHIONABLE EDUCATION.

The end, proposed by the parents, is to make their children objects of admiration. The means, though not sanctioned, are certainly characterised by the end. That I have not mistaken the end may be easily proved by a single resort to almost any genteel company. To such company the children of the family are regularly introduced: and the praise of the guests is adminstered to them as regularly, as the dinner or the tea, is served up. Commendation is rung through all its changes: and you may hear, both in concert and succession, "beautiful children;" "fine children;" "sweet children;" "lovely children;" "what a charming family;" "what a delightful family;" "you are a fine little fellow;" "you are a sweet little girl;" "my son, can't you speak one of your pieces before this good company?" Caroline, where is your work?" "Susan, bring Miss Caroline's work and show it to that lady;" "Susan, bring with you the picture which she finished last week;" with many other things of a similar nature. Were you to pass a twelvemonth in this country, and to believe all that you heard said by people, not destitute of respectability; whatever opinion you might form of the parents, you would suppose that the children were a superior race of beings, both in person and mind; and that beauty, genius, grace and loveliness, had descended to this world in form, and determined to make these States their future residence.

The means of effectuating this darling object are the communication of what are called accomplishments. The children are solicitously taught music, dancing, embroidery, ease, confidence, graceful manners, &c. &c. To these may be added what is called reading, and travelling. You may very naturally ask me what fault I find in these branches of education. My objection lies, originally to *the end, which is proposed, and to the direction which it gives to the means;* in themselves harmless and capable of being useful. Children educated in the manner to which I refer, soon learn, that the primary end of their efforts, and even of their existence, is *appearance only. What they are,* they soon discern is of little consequence; but *what they appear to be* is of importance inestimable. The whole force of the early mind is directed, therefore, to this object; and exhausted in acquiring the trifles, of which it is composed.

The thoughts of a boy, thus educated, are spent upon the colour, quality, and fashion, of his clothes, and upon the several fashions to which his dress is to be successively conformed; upon his bow, his walk, his mode of dancing, his behaviour in company, and his nice observance of the established rules of good breeding. To mingle without awkwardness or confusion, in that empty, unmeaning chat, those mere vibrations of the tongue, termed fashionable conversation, is the ultimate aim of his eloquence; and to comprehend, and to discuss, without impropriety the passing topics of the day, the chief object of his mental exertions. When he reads, he reads, only to appear with advantage in such conversation. When he acts, he acts, only to be admired by those who look on. Novels, plays, and other trifles of a similar nature, are the customary subjects of his investigation. Voyages, travels, biography, and sometimes history, limit his severe researches. By such a mind thinking will be loathed, and study regarded with terror. In the pursuits, to which it is devoted, there is nothing to call forth, to try, or to increase, its strength. Its powers, instead of being raised, to new degrees of energy, are never exercised to the extent, in which they already exist. His present capacity cannot be known for want of trial. What that capacity might become cannot be even conjectured. Destitute of that habit of labouring, which alone can render labour pleasing, or even supportable, he dreads exertion as a calamity. The sight of a classic author gives him a chill: a lesson in Locke, or Euclid, a mental ague.

Thus in a youth, formed, perhaps, by nature for extensive views, and manly efforts, sloth of mind is generated. dandled, and nursed, on the knee of parental indulgence. A soft, luxurious, and sickly character is spread over both the understanding and the affections; which forbids their growth, prevents their vigour, and ruins every hope of future eminence, and future worth. The faculties of the mind, like those of the body, acquire strength, only by exercise. To attain their greatest strength, both must be exercised daily, and often to the utmost. Had Goliath never exerted the powers of his body, he would have been an infant in strength: had Newton never exerted those of his mind, he would have been an infant in understanding. Genius, in the abstract, is the mere capacity for exertion. This is the gift of nature; and is all that she gives. The utmost of this capacity can never be conjectured, until the mind has in a long, continued, habitual course made its most vigorous efforts.

If these observations are just, they furnish every parent an easy and sure directory for the intellectual education of his children. If he wishes them to possess the greatest strength, of which they are capable, he must induce them to the most vigorous mental exertions. The reading education, which I have described, will never accomplish the purpose. Hard study, a thorough investigation of mathematical science, and a resolute attention to the most powerful efforts of distinguished logicians; in a word, an old fashioned, rigid, academical education will ever be found indispensable to the youth, who is destined to posses mental greatness.

On girls this unfortunate system induces additional evils. Miss, the darling of her father, and the pride of her mother, is taught from the beginning to regard her dress as an important concern. She is instructed in embroidery merely that she may finish a piece of work, which from time to time is to be brought out, to be seen, admired, and praised, by visitors; or framed, and hung up in the room, to be still more frequently seen, admired and praised. She is taught music, only that she may perform a few tunes to excite the same admiration and applause, for her skill on the forte piano. She is taught to draw, merely to finish a picture, which, when richly framed, and ornamented, is hung up, to become an altar for the same incense. Do not misunderstand me. I have no quarrel with these accomplishments. So far as they contribute to make the subject of them more amiable, useful, or happy, I admit their value. It is the *employment* of them, which I censure; the sacrifice, made by the parent of his property, and his child at the shrine of vanity.

The Reading of girls is regularly lighter than that of boys. When the standard of reading for boys is set too low, that for girls will be proportionally lowered. Where boys investigate books of sound philosophy, and labour in mathematical and logical pursuits; girls read history, the higher poetry, and judicious discourses in morality, and religion. When the utmost labour of boys is bounded by history, biography, and the pamphlets of the day: girls sink down to songs, novels, and plays. Of this reading, what, let me ask, are the consequences? By the first novel which she reads, she is introduced into a world, literally new; a middle region between "this spot which men call earth," and that which is formed in Arabian tales. Instead of houses, inhabited by mere men, women and children, she is presented with a succession of splendid palaces, and gloomy castles inhabited by tenants, half human and half angelic, or haunted by downright fiends. Every thing in the character and circumstances of these beings, comes at the wish, or the call of the enchanter. What ever can supply their wants, suit their wishes, or forward, or frustrate, their designs, is regularly at hand. The heroes are as handsome, as dignified, as brave, as generous, as affectionate, as faithful, and as accomplished, as he supposes will satisfy the demands of his readers. At the same time, they have always a quantum sufficit of money: or, if not, some relation dies at the proper time, and leaves them an ample supply. Every heroine is, also, a compound of all that is graceful and lovely. Her person is fashioned "by the hand of harmony." Her complexion outvies the snow, and shames the rose. Her features are such, as Milton's Eve might envy: and her mind is of the same class with those refined beings, to whom this great poet in his list of the celestial orders, gives the elegant name of Virtues. With these delightful inhabitants of Utopia are contrasted iron-handed misers, profligate guardians, traitorous servants, and hags, not excelled by those of Lapland itself. It ought not to be omitted, that in this sequestered region the fields and gardens are all second-hand copies of paradise On them, whenever it is convenient, the morning beams with every tint of elegance, and every ray of glory: and, when Aurora has no further use for these fine things, her sister Evening puts them on herself, and appears scarcely less splendid, or less delightful.

With this ideal world the unfortunate girl corresponds so much, and so long, that she ultimately considers it as her own proper residence. With its inhabitants she converses so frequently, and so habitually, that they become almost her only familiar acquaintance.

But she must one day act in the real world. What can she expect, after having resided so long in novels, but that fortunes, and villas and Edens, will spring up every where in her progress through life, to promote her enjoyment. She has read herself into a heroine, and is fairly entitled to all the appendages of this character. If her imagination may be trusted, she is to be romantically rich, and romantically happy. The mornings, which dawn upon her, are ever to be bright; the days serene; and the evenings fragant and delightful. In a word, the curse pronounced upon mankind, is to her, to lose its gloomy influence: and sorrow, and toil, are to fly from the path, in which she choses to walk through life.

With these views, how disappointed must she be with the rugged course of nature? How untoward must be the progress of facts; How coarsely must the voice of truth grate upon her ear? How disgusted must she be to find herself surrounded, not by trusty Johns, and faithful Chloes, but by ordinary domestics, chilling her with rusticity, provoking her by their negligence, insulting her by their impudence, and leaving her without warning. Must she not feel, that it is a kind of impertinence in the days to be cloudy, and wet; in the night, to be dark and chilly; in the streets to encumber her with mud, or choke her with dust, and in the prospects, to present nothing but the mere vulgar scenes of this vulgar world.

The very food, which she eats, (for eat she must,) will disgust her by its coarse unlikeness to the viands of which her imagination has so often feasted. Her friends, even those most intimately connected with her, will lose all the amiableness, with which they are invested by natural affection, because they differ so grossly in their persons, manners and opinions, from the fine forms of fancy, and from the poetical minds, whose residence is a novel or a song. In a word, the world will become to her a solitude; and its inhabitants, strangers; because her taste for living has become too refined, too dainty to relish any thing found in real life.

If she is at all pleasing and amiable, she will be addressed. But by whom? Not by a Corydon, a Strephon, or even a Grandison. At the best, her suitor will be a being formed of flesh and blood; who intends to live by business, and to acquire reputation by diligence, integrity, and good sense. He is in pursuit of a wife; and, therefore, can hardly wish for an angel. It will be difficult for him to believe, that a being so exalted would assume the marriage vow; do the honours of his table; direct the business of his family; or preside over the education of his children. He has hitherto spent his life, perhaps, in acting vigorously in the counting room, contending strenuously at the bar, or pursuing with diligence some other business merely human. How can such a being frame his mouth to lisp the pretty things, which alone can be in unison with so delicate an ear? Figure to yourself the disgust, the pain, the surprise, of this silken existence, even at the most refined language of honesty, and at the most honourable sentiments of affection, obtruded on her by such a suitor.

Should some man of art, and mischief, happen to think the conquest worth obtaining; how easily might she become a victim to the very accomplishments in which she considers all excellence as involved?

Besides, this life is always, in some degree, a season of suffering and sorrow. In what manner can our heroine encounter either? To patience, and fortitude, she has from her infancy been a stranger. With religion she is unacquainted. Principles, such as religion approves, she has none. This world has daily blasted all her expectations: with the future world she has not begun a connection. Between the Bible, and novels, there is a gulph fixed, which few novel readers are willing to pass. The consciousness of virtue, the dignified pleasure of having performed our duty, the serene remembrance of an useful life, the hope of an interest in the Redeemer, and the promise of a glorious inheritance in the favour of God, are never found in novels; and of course have never been found by her. A weary, distressed, bewildered voyager amid the billows of affliction, she looks around her in vain, to find a pilot, a pole-star, or a shore.

Under the influence of this education, persons of both sexes, also, are in extreme danger of becoming a voluntary prey to the modern philosophy, and to the principles of enchantment, and perdition, which it so successfully holds out to minds, destitute of sound principle, and defensive prudence. Unaccustomed to think, they are pleased to find others willing to think for them. Unaccustomed to reason, their minds will be perplexed by every argument, advanced against their opinions. The admission of truth, the comprehension of good sense, requires the toil of sober, vigorous thought. The admission of fiction, and of philosophical as truly as of poetical fiction, demands nothing but the luscious indulgence of fancy. To a soft and dainty mind, a taste fascinated by mental luxury, how much more congenial is the latter employment than the former. How improbable is it, how hopeless, that such a mind can fail to reject the dictates of sober truth, and sound understanding; and from a self-indulgence, by habit rendered indispensable, imbibe the wretched doctrines, created by the philosophists of the present day? How improbable is it, that any mind, which has once imbibed these doctrines, can escape from absolute ruin?

I know, that this education is expressly attempted with a view to superior refinement: but it is not a refinement of the taste, the understanding, or the heart. It is merely a refinement of the imagination; of an imagination, already soft, and sickly; of a sensibility, already excessive; of a relish, already fastidious. To a genuine perfection of taste it bears no more resemblance, than the delicate white of decay to the native fairness of complexion; or than the blush of a hectic to the bloom of health

It is not here intended, that this mode of education prevails more in Boston, than in other populous places on this continent. Perhaps it prevails less. That it actually exists in such places, that it is fashionable, and that this town has a share in the evil, will not, I believe, be questioned. I have taken this occasion to enter my own protest against it. In every part of it the dictates of common sense are laid aside; that, which is of the least importance, is most regarded; and that, which is of the greatest, most forgotten. To enable children to appear with such fashionable advantages, as to gain admiration, and applause, is the sole concern. To enable them to be what they ought to be; wise, virtuous, and useful; is left out of the system. The mind instead of being educated, is left to the care of accident, and fashion. Dress, manners, and accomplishments, are placed under expensive masters; and regulated with extreme solicitude With this education, what can a son, or a daughter, become? Not a man, nor a woman; but a well dressed bundle of accomplishments. Not a blessing, nor an heir of immortality; but a fribble, or a doll.

PATRIOTISM.

We all recollect the story of the Lacedemonian matron, whose joy at her countrymen's obtaining a victory, was so great, that she could not lament the loss of her children slain in battle. The following anecdote, extracted from Thacher's Military Journal, displays equal patriotism in conjunction with true paternal affection, and consequently places the American father above the Spartan mother.

"A venerable old man had five sons in the field of battle near Bennington, and being told that he had been unfortunate in one of his sons, replied, What, has he misbehaved, did he desert his post, or shrink from the charge? No, sir, says the informant, worse than that, he is among the slain, he fell contending mightily in the cause. Then I am satisfied, replied the good old man; bring him in, that I may behold him and survey the darling of my soul. On which the corpse was brought in and laid before him. He then called for a bowl of water and a napkin, and with his own hands washed the gore and dirt from his son's corpse, and wiped his gaping wounds, with a complacency, as he himself expressed it, which before he had never felt or experienced."

The story is simple and touching.

[*Phila. Gaz.*

While Queen Ann was dressing, prayers used to be read in the outward room, where hung a naked Venus. One of the ladies in waiting was ordered to bid Dr. Madox, Bishop of Worcester, begin the service: He archly said, "a very pretty altar-piece is there, madam,"

The Queen one day changing her clothes, directed the Bishop to read the service in an adjoining room. The prelate was silent. The Queen sent to know the reason. The Bishop replied, would not read the word of God or rather *whistle* it through a hole."

THE GRAVE AND THE TOMB.

An extract from a discourse lately

By ourselves, then, the [illegible] where our habitation of dust [illegible] have fallen and decayed, will probably be disregarded if it is unknown.—But with those shall be left behind us, it will be so. In the bosom of the [illegible] an interest is excited in any when it is viewed as the re place of the dead. The the vanity, the pride of man done much indeed to destroy interest; to silence all eloquent in the grave and to tralize all that is holy in the around it. The natural of reverence for the house dead is lost, when there is parture from the simplicity ture. Even the *tomb* is interesting as the grave. It cf pride in those who are no longer,—of distinction all are equal. And how these ensigns of magnific What though a sepulchral pour its red light on the the vaulted chamber, where dust reposes; this dust wou as quietly were there no there. It fears nothing dreams disturb it.—It will mark the neglect, should the be suffered to expire; it will complain should it never be ed again.

In this dust what is there to those who loved me in life What is there venerable in eyes of posterity? The childre of my children summon the cou age to descend into the still abo and gaze by torch light on black and mouldering vis which not their memory, but testimony of the pencil or chisel—not their *love*, but *pride*—may tell them is that their ancestors.

This may indeed eloquently mind them how soon the bo of the house of death must take his abode within it! how soon dust that we *have* must mix with the dust that we *are*! there is a shuddering, a feeli horror in the atmosphere o tomb, that chills all that is deli and tender in the emotion leads them into it. Though father and mother sleep the retreat from the tomb the most I can do it without impiety even with decency. But I differently affected, when, w the rising sun, or by the light the melancholy moon, I go to my mother's *grave*. There I love linger; and while there I hear wind sigh over one that sighed for me. I breathe an refreshed by the herbage wh draws its strength from the soil whence I drew mine; and m drops of dew that tremble on leaves, I see the tears which so ten bedewed her eyes as she bre ed forth a prayer that her chil dren might cherish her memo and escape from the pollution the world. Yes, to the love nature in her simplicity, the is more interesting than the t

And if the spirit, on leaving early dwelling, do not lose all terest in its crumbling tenem would it not rather see the of earth clasped again to the bo of its mother, to be again the tre of beauty, the medium of joyment, the recipient of li that it should again assume a attractive and lovely; than should lie and moulder away darkness and silence, the source disgust to strangers, and of te to those whom we may still love

Let vanity adorn the marble tomb
With trophies, rhymes, and scutcheons
renown,
In the deep dungeon of some Gothic
Where night and desolation ever
Mine be the breezy hill that
down,
Where a green grassy turf is all
With here and there a violet
Fast by a brook or fountains
wave,
And many an evening sun shine
on my grave.

Is our friend or benefactor tempted to be made the base ject of censure, or the more object of ridicule; great were sin of silence on our part. greater the crime of acquiesc whatever the pretences of pr tion or the pleadings of may be; for silence is even verbially submission to rep while acquiescence were trea ry, confirming the aspersion, fixing the odium, as if willing immolate the high sentiment delity to the mean feeling of pol